The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,644—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ A.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding do. ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements not two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses for Letting to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th Oct., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	...	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„	335

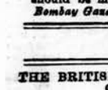
The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	320	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	340	140	

Including Wine and Wheat (not).

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children between 8 and 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

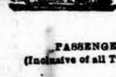
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



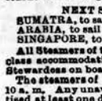
THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 5th November, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 8
To Port Said	„ 322	„ 285	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 132 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed 1bs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th September 1879.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,

4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) LOMBARDY	2723 450	H. Wyatt	20th Oct.
— ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593 400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan, 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums }	In 1870	... £139,808
after deducting }	„ 1873	... £295,149
Re-insurances }	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned :—

On account and risk of Goolam Hussein Kulfan.—
G. R. } 2—1 case umbrellas "ex Trinacria."
S. and Co. }
Also a few dozen light hock.
Also on account of the concerned :—
A large quality of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 handsome grey Arab galloway, 7½ years, by order of Manockjee Sorabjee coach-builder, and on account and risk of Mr. Hussanbhoy Vishram.
1 handsome strong shigram (quite new).

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, &c. &c. first rate pictures, ich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of W. A. Glassebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On or about the 15th of November next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., sale commencing at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. Scobie & Co., a quantity of goods comprising harness and harness furniture, morocco leather, calf and kid skins, saddles, driving, hunting and riding whips, gentleme'n's and lady's boots, shoes and slippers, bridles and bits, spurs, harness composition, shoe horns, boot lasts, sewing machine, shoemaker's tools, shop furniture, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder :—

620 bags Rangoon rice.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m , Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Darookhana Bunder.

170 Tons superior 1st class Teak squares.
75 „ „ Teak Scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. Nickolas Armstrong, consisting of round, pier, camp, and dressing tables, easy and American chairs, reclining conch, hat stand, chests of drawers, camp cot, a few lots of glass and platedware, wearing apparels, books, 1 dog and 1 bitch, (Bull Terriers), small rubies, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONERS.

AUCTION SALE OF KUTCHA BUILT HUTS AT TANNA.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, To-morrow, Saturday, the 18th inst., sale to commence at 11 A.M., all the materials of seven Kutcha built huts at Tanna, lately occupied as Police Lines, consisting of bamboo walls, tiled roofs, teakwood posts, trusses, &c.

The huts will be put up for sale each in one lot.

Terms of Sale—A deposit of 20 per cent. to be paid by the purchaser on the lot being knocked down to him and the balance previous to the removal of the materials which must be all cleared away within 10 days from the date of sale, any materials not cleared away by the aforesaid date deposit to be forfeited to Government, and the Executive Engineer shall be then at liberty to dispose of them as he sees fit.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th October 1879. Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

THE following Testimonials are spontaneous :—

SHOLAPORE, Sept. 1, 1879.

"I shall be obliged by your sending me four tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free from them, as well as their beds and bedding. 'K——'s' is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

INDORE, Sept. 1, 1879.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite freed my dog from fleas."

AKOLA, Sept. 19, 1879.

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, efficacious, and economical."

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4, 1879.

"Not only efficacious in clearing domestic animals of fleas, &c., but I found it unparalleled in expelling Mosquitos."

ASHIGARH, C. P., Oct. 9, 1879.

"I am obliged for the Insect Powder which is admirable."

AKOLA, Oct. 13, 1879.

"I have found it most efficacious and shall be very glad to recommend it."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains one Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th October 1879.

NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS at Kalbadevie THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 precisely. Full attendance is requested.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. BLACKIE, of Calcutta, will deliver an ADDRESS in the General Assembly's Institute, Kalbadevi, at 8-30 THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

SUBJECT.—A QUESTION OF WAR.

The Public generally are invited.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, BOMBAY AND LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED AND PAYMENTS MADE at favourable rates of Exchange, in London, and in any town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the Continents of Europe, America, Africa, and Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and in the following towns in India :—Allahabad, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Coonoor, Dharwar, Ezutpoora, Kurrachee, Madras, Monghyr, Poona, Rajkote, Simla, and other places. BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, &c., payable in England and elsewhere, cashed or sent for collection.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOODWILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now Sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wine and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

THE MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES, CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES. 22, 24, 26, 34, and 36 inches.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE, SOLE AGENT, CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1847.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1879, at 3 p. m ; for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on SATURDAY, the 4th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th October 1879.

THE FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed on the 16th inst. :—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866.

2. That the Liquidators, hereafter to be named, be, and they are hereby authorised to accept the offer made by Government of the sum of Eight Lakhs of Rupees Port Trust Bonds, bearing interest at four per cent per annum and guaranteed by the Port of Government of Bombay, for the purpose of the property, of the Company as is bounded on the west by the Gorupdevi Road, on the north by the Sewree Road, on the east by the sea, and on the south by Tank Bunder, on the terms mentioned in the correspondence between Colonel W. A. Baker and the Secretary of the Company, dated the 15th, 20th, and 22nd September last, with full power to make such modifications therein as they may think best.

3. That Messrs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Pettit, and Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, the Directors of the Company, be, and they are hereby, appointed Liquidators thereof, and that their remuneration shall be half per cent. on the said sum of Eight Lakhs of Rupees Port Trust Bonds and for each meeting of Liquidators the fees provided for the Directors of the Company by the Articles of Association of the Company.

4 That the Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorised to sell by Public Auction or private contract such time or times for such price or prices and on such terms and conditions as they may think fit the remaining immoveable and moveable property of the Company, with power to let any immoveable property of the Company remaining unsold on such terms as they shall think best, and to carry on the business of the Company until all the property of the Company shall have been sold.

5. That the Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorised to compromise all debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities, and further to give such compensation and remuneration to all or any of the employés of the Company or other persons connected with the Company as they may think proper.

6. That any three of the Liquidators may exercise every power given to the Liquidators hereby or by Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

By Order of the Directors,

EDWARD G. CABRAL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th October 1879.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a First Class TALKING PARROT, with English cage, price Rs. 35. Apply to B. B., care of this Office.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK, who writes well and has been accustomed to correspondence. Apply by letter to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

WANTED, a CUTTER.—Apply with copy of testimonials and state salary required to Messrs. LEWIS and MILNER, Mount Road, Madras.

MANOREE HILL QUARRIES STONE FOR SALE, of excellent quality, for Columns, Steps, Ashlor, Blocking Course, Rubble, Ballast and earth. 5, Hummum St. Fort.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA PHAETON and PAIR of well matched PONIES with HARNESS. Apply to "ZERO," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a second-hand sociable CARRIAGE in excellent order. To be seen at C. STEPHEN and SONS (late Collet and Co.), Girgaum.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-8. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a BORROUGHS and WATTS' Enlarged BILLIARD TABLE, Slate Bed, complete with Lamps, Cues, Balls, Marking Boards, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, B. B. C., Broach.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTH-DAY CAKES, &c., go to PEABSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort,

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable ; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	*Oblong.*	Envelopes, box of 100. *Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	2 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers.

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„ „	0 14
		Square	Rs. 0 14
		„ „	1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, DIARIES, DIARIES, FOR 1880.

THE above now ready and can be had from the undersigned, of all shapes and sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS, 1880.

THE SERIES containing Appellate Series, Common Law Series, Equity Series, The Statutes, Weekly Notes, &c.

per annum ... ...Rs. 70 0
Indian Appeals, per annum... ... ... „ 15 0

Orders now registered by the undersigned.

(It is cheaper to order from the undersigned than to get direct from the publishers.)

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS FOR 1880.

TWENTIETH NOVEMBER is the LAST day for ordering the above.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Album great variety always in stock.

10 Rampart Row.
August 1st, 1875.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is, consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

St

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1879.

THE London Stock Markets yesterday were apparently devoid of change, Consols being still quoted at 97¾, French Rentes at 118½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours at 77¼, Fours-and-a-half at 84. Oriental Bank shares have advanced 10s. on the quotation of the previous day, being now £20, while Hongkong and Shanghai are £1 lower at £36.

Further withdrawals from the Bank of England are advised of £75,000 for Egypt and £175,000 for North America, making £500,000 during the week, so that the return will probably show a considerable decrease in the strength of the Bank.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain without change. Seeds are reported firm at previous prices, but there is a further advance of 1s. per quarter in Wheat to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester, Reuter says, meet a good enquiry, but business is checked by the firmness of holders.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Prices are all unchanged, but from private sources we hear of comparatively high prices being paid for the best grades of Bombay descriptions. In New York yesterday ready Mid Uplands were unchanged at 10¼ cents, but January shipment declined from 10·43 to 10·34 cents, per lb. The receipts at the Ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	27,000	28,000	21,000
Five days'	113,000	103,000	92,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	698,600	628,700	53,000

We learn through Reuter that the Washington Agricultural Bearau's monthly report gives the condition of the cotton crop at 81 per cent., which shows a decline of 4 per cent. during the past month, and is 8·96 per cent. worse than the corresponding period of last year. This decrease in condition, however, is apt to be lost sight of in face of the large receipts at the ports for the time being, although later on, should the estimate be verified by results, it may have an important effect on the future of the market.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, 35 lacs were offered and allotted as follows :—Rs. 24,10,000 on Calcutta and Rs. 10,000 on Madras, at an average of 1s. 9d., and Rs. 10,80,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·05d. tenders on all three places at 1s. 8d. per rupee receiving 5 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week this shows a slight increase in the demand for remittance to this side, tenders then at 1s. 8d. having received 18 per cent. Next week's biddings will again be for 35 lacs. Silver is reported firm at the previous price, 52d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8d. per rupee, but we hear that some private advices quote 52¼d.

EXCHANGE this morning opened very firm owing to the full rate obtained for Council drafts, and an advance of 1-32d. was quoted, which after receipt of news from Calcutta was followed by a further partial rise of like extent. The Banks seem all more willing sellers than buyers, and for next month's delivery Bank Bills are obtainable at 1-32d. above to-day's ready quotation, but with the holidays commencing in Calcutta a great deal will depend upon the extent of our export trade here, and this at the moment gives no indication of activity. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	3 months' sight. 1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d. "
Documents,	3 " "	.....1s. 8¼d. "
Francs	3 " "	..2·14¾. "

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at about yesterday's quotations. To begin with buyers were deterred from operating by the announcement in a contemporary that a New 5 per cent. Loan was imminent, but as this appears to be nothing more than a conjecture, the market closes steady at Fours Rs. 93½ ; Fours-and a-half Rs. 100½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet and the few changes reported are mostly in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 667½. In Land Companies there is no change. Amongst Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil, Rs. 25 in Akbar and Rs. 40 in Colaba. Apollo Press are Rs. 15 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull and our list of quotations show a decline Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee and Rs. 10 in Hindustan. Bombay Burmah Trading Companies' shares are Rs. 25 higher.

In COTTON there is still very little doing. Of Old Crop there are practically no buyers for export although sellers are anxious to do business even at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but of New Crop there are only sellers of February delivery, of which at the moment there are no buyers.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull and unaltered at previous rates, and the same may be said of Rapeseed. Gingelly is still in request and for ready White Rs. 43½ per candy has again been paid.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the advance in Freights and Exchange prices continue to advance owing to strong advices from home and Rs. 42 per candy has to-day been paid for Best Soft White.

FREIGHTS show no special movement. The s.s. Speke Hall has to-day engaged Wheat at 22s. 6d. and Seeds at 23s. 9d. per ton to Liverpool. For Trieste and Venice the quotation remains at 22s. 9d. without attracting cargo, and for Genoa and Marseilles 25s. per ton is the nominal quotation ready payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue steady with an average business doing from the bazaar, and a fair enquiry to arrive owing to the improvement in exchange. On a sterling basis transactions have not been heavy but the market is decidedly firm.

COALS continue firm with an upward tendency. Besides some small transactions ready, a cargo of Cowpen West Hartley has been sold to arrive via Cape at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SUPREME, 730 tons, Captain J. Dewar, will sail to-day for Coast and Madras in ballast.

THE S. S. ARROW, 130 tons, Captain J. G. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 233 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUCHAMBA, 1,850 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Majid bin Hassum, Mr. M. Macnaliff, Lieut.-Co. Hills, Lieut. and Adjt. J. D. Fullerton, Mr. Succaram Dhondoo, and 35 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
15	ARROW (s)	Baker.....	Mandvi, Oct 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	King Arthur	Carter	P. Gulf via Karrachee.
	North Riding	Ward	Calcutta.
	Acacia	Henderson	Bussorah.
	Pushamba (s)	Mitchell	P. Gulf via Karrachee.

The barque Supreme, Dewar, to Coast and Madras, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

14 Mofussilite .... Mauritius.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

13 Chupra(s)..... ..... Colombo.
14 Maharaja (s) .... Colombo & S P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—5 cases paint of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 54 bundles iron buck-ts, Mahamdally Habatbhoy ; 16 packages white lead, Trybally Chandabhoy ; 5 cases cuaik, Goculdass Morarjee ; 44 barrels stout, Hall, Brandenburg and Co.

Speke Hall s—2 casks earthenware, Bhicoo Sasba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Polnee s—80 cases brandy, P S Pohajee.

Mallondale s—36 cases brs. Sy. P & Pohajee.

Thibet s—83 boxes bar silver and 3 boxes rupees (Rs 2,25,000) The National Bank.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Thibet s—220 boxes bar silver (Rs 5,50,000), The Bank of Bombay.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—50 cases papers, Nowr jee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polnee s—5 packages cement, M Mondolfo and Co,

FROM GENOA.

Persia s—95 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—100 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—49 cases cognac, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—644 packages dates, BT S N Co ; 450 cwts coir yarn, M oljee Jaitha and Co ; 24 bales hides and skins, Hasum Comer ; 11 bales wool, Nurseo Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s—11 bales rags, 150 bales senna leaves, 104 packages cinchona, 10 bales hides, 1 bag coffee, and 26 cases tea, P and O S N Co ; 18 cases sh-wis, Jevarimull Dulsookrai ; 25 cases senna root-, Dawoodbhoy Hasum ; 62 cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee ; 153 cwts ivory, Mareally Soomar ; 44 cwts ivory, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 624 cwts indigo, Petit and Co ; 266 cwts sandalwood, Muttonjee Manockjee ; 100 cwts coffee and 100 cwts coofe, Ally Mahamed Hasum ; 86 cwts indigo, Khutoomull Tolaram.

FOR NEW YORK.

Columbia s—6 cases cardamoms, B I S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbia s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia s—80 cwts wheat, F assoti and Co ; 130 cwts bones, Ally Mahamed Hasum ; 1,125 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

F R CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—42 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—100 cwts old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Hughes, Surg, on duty, from England.
Garrett, Capt, Hydrabad Contingent, from leave, from England.
Brown, Major, Supt of Police from leave, from England.
Cobbe, Brigadier Genl, from leave, from England.
Watson, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 16.

Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Fullerton, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Collins, Captain, 33rd Foot, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Joynt, Dy Surg Gl, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Fulton, Major, 11th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Watling, Surg Major, on duty, to Kandhar.
Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hills, Lieut Col, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Fullerton, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—

Major and Brevet-Lt-Col Justice, late Depot Battalion, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major Beresey, who is absent in England on medical certificate.

Surgeon Reginald Eddowes, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and twelve days :—Major Lankhardt, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

The services of Lieut Daly, 15th Foot, on probation with the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, at present attached to the 3rd Hussars, are placed at the disposal of Government of India in the Military Department for appointment to the Central India Horse.

The services of Surgeon Faulkner, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department for employment on the Sunkur-Dadur state Railway.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the pay of Gunners in the Mounted Batteries in this Presidency is assimilated to the Punjab rate, viz. Rs 8 a month.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut Melvill, of the 44th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th N I.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut Down, 13th N I, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff Corps, to be Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps—Lieut Hogg.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G G Shard, Acting Chaplain at Aden, to proceed to Kurrachee for duty in Sind, leaving Aden by the last mail in October.

The Rev A G Cane, Chaplain of Poona, is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's approaching Visitation Tour.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col Ross is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Kirrachee for so long as he may be acting as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee.

Lieut Col Ross is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Kurrachee.

Mr Chapman to be Special Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

Lieut Col Moore, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar.

Messrs Hearn and Little have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification appointing Mr Dadabhai Dinshah to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, is cancelled.

Ramchundra Vinayek Ranade, has been relieved from the post of Talati of Chinner Sura, Taluka Panvel in the Thana Collectorate, in consequence of his conviction under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and is declared ineligible for re-employment in the Government Service.

Mr Sinclair, Acting First Assistant Collector, Kaira, to be transferred to the Collectorate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Allen to be posted to the Panch Mahals to fill the vacancy that will be caused by Mr Acworth's appointment to act as Under Secretary to Government

Mr Unwin, C S, has been granted an extension of furlough up to 23rd December and permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following ex tract para 1 of a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, to H E the Right Hon the Governor in Council, Bombay, is published. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service at your Presidency in the following order :—Mr George Jacob, Mr Stenning William Edgerley, Mr Richard Amphlett Lamb, Mr John Lewis Jenkins, and Mr Frank Clement Offley Beaman.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Molecey, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr Stevens, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr Braham, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr Stevens and Mr Braham the following reversions will take effect :—Mr Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai to revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut Sidebotham, RE, to revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Lieut Neville, RE, to revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr Griffith, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.

The services of Mr Shannon are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Messrs Wynne and Campbell, Assistant Engineers, First Grade, temporary, attached to the Bhima and Ghat Division of the Dhond and Manmad State railway, are attached to the Kathiawar State Railways and to No 2 Division of the Bombay Eastern Deccan State railway, respectively.

Mr Edwards, superintending Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Dhond and Manmad to the Kathiawar State Railways.

The following appointments to the Dhond and Manmad State Railways are sanctioned :—

Mr Wheatley, Inspector of Maintenance, Second Grade ; Mr Spence, Inspector of Maintenance, Second Grade ; Mr Gerrety, Inspector of Maintenance, Third Grade.

Mr Lewis, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad has received charge of the Assistant Judge's Court.

Mr Silcock has assumed charge of the Office of Superintendent Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Messrs Moore and Hornby have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona Collectorate.

Messrs Davidson and Ozanne have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Sholapur.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....22nd, 11h. 9·3 m a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 17	.....	5 56	5 34	0 3 m 11 48 a	6 1 m 6 12 a
Sat 18	.....	5 57	5 33	0 47 m 0 30 a	6 45 m 6 53 a
Sun. 19	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 57	5 33	1 31 m 1 17	7 36 m 7 42 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 57	5 32	2 23 m 2 10 a	8 21 m 8 31 a
Tues 21	English Mail expected.	5 58	5 32	3 17 m 3 5 m	9 22 m 9 30 a
Wed. 22	.....	5 58	5 31	4 16 m 4 18 a	10 30 m 10 38 a
Th. 24	.....	5 59	5 30	6 45 m 7 25 a	0 1 m 1 22 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FLANAGAN—October 14th, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. J. W Flanagan, of a daughter

LINN-PEREIRA—October 15th, at Grant Road, the wife of John Linn-Pereira, prematurely, of a son.

SCOTT—October 13th, at Kaladgi, the wife of M. H. Scott, Bombay Civil Service, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKS—BROWN—October 15th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. T. Carre, M. A., Arthur James Brooks, to Ellen Frances, daughter of the late William T. R. Brown.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NESFIELD—October 12th, at Benares, the wife of Mr. John C. Nesfield, Principal of the Benares College, of a son.

TYNDALL—October 11th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. R. Tyndall, of a son.

WRIGHT—October 13th, at Coonoor, the wife of Major H. C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KEATINGE—ORHME—September 30th, at Christ's Church Lucknow, Mabel Agnes Gertrude, eldest daughter of Francis Norman Ohme, Esq., to George Albert, eldest son of the late Captain John Keatinge, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

EACH succeeding mail brings increasingly alarming news from Ireland ; and the Irish peasantry, whose good qualities have been sung by Tom Moore and Mrs. Hall, give strong indications of becoming almost as unruly and ungovernable as the hordes of Afghanistan and Zululand ; and we are beginning to realize that the reinforcements which were lately sent out, and referred to by Reuter the other day, did not cross the Irish Channel before they were wanted. At the meetings which are being held throughout the country, the land laws form the principal subject of discussion, and the purpose of refusing to pay any fraction of the rents now becoming due is very freely expressed and coincided in by one of the legislators of the United Kingdom—Mr. Parnell. The agrarian agitation instituted by that gentleman is unfortunately gaining ground, and in several central towns large "mass meetings" are held, at which contingents from the surrounding districts attend, adorned with green emblems, many of them bearing banners, on which are inscribed such mottoes as 'Land for the people." 'United we stand ; divided we fall." "Behold the dawn of freedom." "God save Ireland," and "Down with the tyrants." For years, however, Ireland has been in a state of chronic rebellion, and it was fondly hoped that the Gladstone Ministry had been the means of clearing the country of rebellious discontent ; but this will not be until some sweeping change is made in the present land laws. The Irish Land Act of the Liberal Government was very good so far as it went ; but the clauses referring to arbitrary rents and those by which the landlord could virtually contract himself out of his agreement, considerably modified the beneficent results of that otherwise acceptable measure. The tenant farmers in Ireland are evidently up in arms ; and it remains to be seen to what lengths they will go, when led by such subtle leaders as Parnell and Co. Up to a certain point the Irish tenant farmers are undoubtedly in the right. The present land laws of England are by no means satisfactory, but those of Ireland are much more iniquitous. We see no reason to blame the Irish for agitating for the removal of what they cannot fail to feel to be a burden greater than they can bear. A public meeting is quite a legal means of forcing such an agitation ; but what we do object to is the repeated use of the threats which one hears only at meetings of Irish tenant farmers, such interruptions as "Shoot the landlord," "An ounce of lead," "Down with the tyrants," are as common in an Irish meeting as cheers are in an English one. That the Irish have a grievance there is no denying ; but we fear they are not taking the right way to obtain its removal. One of the most orderly of the gatherings which have been held was that at Tipperary lately, and which was attended by some eighteen thousand people, who stood in the pouring rain eager and earnest to know what their leaders had to say. Their Archbishop wrote strongly sympathising with the object for which they were gathered together ; and the presiding priest said that Ireland was upon the brink of a famine, and that her people were once again drifting towards starvation. That times are hard was admitted by every speaker, and the meeting may be taken as expressing the wants and wishes of those whose distress is deepening to despair. Resolutions were passed demanding of the landlords an immediate and general reduction of rents, and declaring, further, that the Irish land question could only be settled by fixity of tenure, fair rents, and the right of free sale. In support of these views the meeting was addressed by several Members of Parliament. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan spoke of the landlords as "sleeping partners in the business of working the land," and as drones of the hive, concluding that it was impossible such a state of things could much longer continue. If the landlords would not reduce the rent he advised tenants to pay no rents at all, and gained enthusiastic cheering by a reference to the time when there should be an Irish Parliament at Dublin. Mr. O'Clery followed in the same strain, and after him came the hero of the hour, Mr. Parnell. He it was who laid the intentions of the meeting plainly before the assembled thousands by summing them up in these few words, which we are told were echoed back to him with "tremendous cheering." "You must rely on yourselves, and stand together and approach your landlords and ask them for a reasonable reduction of your rents. You can explain to them the state in which you are, and if, after fully explaining to them how you stand, they refuse to give you any abatement, then I say it is your duty not to pay any rent." This was the advice applauded by the men of Tipperary, and who shall say that it will not be followed ? But Mr. Parnell knew well enough that this could and would be only a passing remedy for a passing trouble ; and that the root and reason of all the misery lay lower down, and was hardly apparent to the multitude, even in Ireland. For he spoke of the bad system of her land laws, and said that tenants must be made the owners of the soil if any real relief is ever to be given that unhappy country. All this has been said and written over and over again ; but it seems there is still need for its repetition. According to these men there can be no true loyalty in Ireland so long as the land laws remain unreformed. Although this great meeting was orderly enough, and there were no such scenes as former years have witnessed, there was yet one ominous outburst of feeling which showed that the old fire was still smouldering underneath an apparent calm. While the chairman was saying that landlords would but consult their own interests by yielding, a voice cried out, "If not, another Ballycohey "will make them yield." This reference to the place at which a bailiff was shot a few years ago was the signal for a wild cheer, and it was some time before order could be again restored. This wild cheer will surprise none who have thought upon the subject of land tenure in Ireland ; while it should sound to many as a note of warning. For years past the shooting of a bailiff or a landlord has been Ireland's only way of getting what the law ought long ago to have granted. Cruel and cowardly as are these crimes, they are the natural outcome of such a crushing system of land tenure as that under which the country has groaned for generations. Mr. P. J. Smyth referred to the Irish famine, calling upon the Government to save the people. It would, indeed, seem as if the lessons of that great disaster had yet to be learned Had steps then been taken to ensure free trade in land for Ireland the generation that has since grown up upon her soil would not now be in such dire distress. Starvation seems about to stalk the land once more—to teach another lesson, and give another opportunity which perhaps, this time, will not pass unheeded and neglected. For, besides the inherent rottenness of the whole system under which land is tilled in Ireland, there is now added the American competition in all that her people can produce. This, we are truly told, is but just beginning ; for it needs no great wisdom to see that Irish tenants in the future will be unable to fight against this great competition if their land laws remain unreformed. We have here a difficulty that no passing reduction of rent can meet or overcome. The question simply reduces itself to this : there must be fixity of tenure in Ireland upon some plan of compromise and compensation. As things stands now, neither landlords nor tenants are contented, and the land itself is far indeed from yielding its full value. Again, we are but telling an old tale—a tale which we have told before—yet it is one that must be told, for though tedious perhaps to some, it is the truth. It is idle to condemn the Irish as a race for whom nothing can be done. In the face of facts that speak eloquently of their industry, energy, and perseverance in any other clime or country, such assertions call for nothing but contempt. Away from those land laws which too long have cursed their country, the Irish people have proved themselves able to hold their own in all things. Clearly, then, it is to their land laws that we must go if we wish to trace the foundation of their failure and the cause of all their miseries. Upon the few occasions when Irishmen have had a chance of acquiring land by fair and free sale and purchase, they have shown themselves eager and earnest in their endeavour. The Temporalities Commissioners had no difficulty in finding tenants who bought their holdings and are paying for them by easy instalments. The same thing happened as far as was possible in the sale of properties through the Encumbered Estates Court. There was also before the famine a Waste Land Society, which did good work in this way, and which might be revived with advantage now-a-days. No one knowing anything of the subject doubts but that Ireland would be loyal and contented if land were made as saleable as any other commodity. Although we hear so often of Home Rule now, as we did once of Repeal, all that the Irish really need is fixity of tenure and free trade in land. Give them these and there will be loyalty and contentedness. But if their bare demands for justice be denied them a time must come when mere Reform will be too late.

THE telegram from our London correspondent published yesterday informs us that M. Vambery, the great Hungarian traveller, has affirmed that if England wishes to checkmate Russian intrigue in the East, she must be prepared to occupy Herat, Balkh, and Kabul, and to hold these points with military garrisons. M. Vambery was despatched by the Hungarian Academy of Pesth in the year 1862 on a journey into the centre of Asia to study practically the living languages of those regions, and to trace, if possible, the connection between the Turco Tartaric dialects, and the Hungarian tongue. He visited Meshed, Herat, Samarkand and Bokhara, where he stayed some time, returning via Khiva and the Turcoman desert to the Caspian, where he emerged at the point from which the Russian expedition to Merv started a few months ago. M. Vambery is a close and careful student of Central Asian politics, upon which subject he has written much and correctly, and has established a reputation as an authority upon the questions that have arisen between England and Russia during recent years. He is an impartial critic, and his opinions upon the matter about which he has now written are entitled to all attention. Whatever may be done about Herat and Balkh, there can, however, be no doubt that Kandahar should be retained, and the new railway extended to that point. That would do more to bring Afghanistan under our control than if we were to station the whole Indian army beyond the Hindu Kush. The pacification of the remainder of the country and the provinces of Badakshan and Balkh would be separate undertakings which we will no doubt have eventually to face, sooner or later ; but, in the meantime, the Governor of Bombay is really carrying through the work that will eventually place the Central Asian question on a satisfactory footing. If the Government policy is really, as declared by Mr. Cross, to secure the domination of Afghanistan without interfering in its internal affairs, we cannot conceive a more effective method of attaining that end than by constituting Kandahar once more the seat of central government, and connecting it by rail with India. That measure is called for in the interests both of policy and trade, and it is to be hoped that the necessary sanction will be accorded to Bombay to complete the work without delay.

ELSEWHERE we publish an appreciative article from the London *Daily Telegraph* on the late John Benjamin Smith, the first President of the Anti-Corn-Law League. For nearly thirty years previous to the last general election Mr. Smith was an active and prominent member of the House of Commons, but at the patriarchal age of eighty he withdrew altogether from active political life. In these days we make history so fast, and great and important events follow one another in such rapid succession, that even those persons to whom nations owe great obligations are often forgotten almost as soon as they pass from the special stage upon which they have been distinguished actors. There are few people probably, beyond his own circle of friends and acquaintances, who were aware that up till within a few days ago the first President of the Anti-Corn-Law League was still alive, though in the winter of his years. And even while Mr. Smith was yet a Member of Parliament a generation had arisen that knew nothing of the prominent part which he had taken in the movement for obtaining an adequate supply of cheap food for the English people. Cast somewhat into the shade by the greater personalities of Cobden, and Bright, and Villiers, Mr. Smith was yet one of the most important members of that League which, in spite of misrepresentation, contumely, and bitter hostility, pursued its beneficent object with that vigorous energy and determination which may be said to be born of conviction. As the first President of the League Mr. Smith bore a noble part in that heroic campaign against suffering and want which ultimately ended in a splendid triumph. It is impossible at this distance of time to convey an adequate idea of the nature of that warfare which Mr. Smith and his coadjutors waged for several years against class interests and political prejudice. The duty on corn, on which the League directed the full force of its hostility, was an instrument in the hands of the landed class, whereby the general interests of the whole community were rendered subordinate to those of the agriculturists. Thanks to the policy of Free Trade, even a bad harvest does not now affect the price of corn as was formerly the case. If home crops fail, abundant supplies are procurable elsewhere, and the abolition of restrictions on import, for which the United Kingdom has to thank the Anti-Corn-Law League, has made those supplies available for home consumption. Under the circumstances which formerly existed, the condition of England would at present be simply desperate. To the general depression and consequent distress would be added the suffering resulting from dear food consequent on a deficient harvest ; but the one redeeming feature of the prevailing gloom is the fact that the staple article of consumption is cheap and abundant. One after another, the men whose sagacity led them to discern the necessity of removing the tax on food, and whose energy brought conviction to the minds of leading statesmen, are rapidly going "over to the "majority ;" but when a redoubtable champion like Mr. John Benjamin Smith departs this life it is due to his memory that the present generation should be made aware of the value of the services he rendered to the people in whose behalf he laboured.

BESIDES his troubles in Afghanistan, Burma, the Cape, and Ireland, John Bull is finding the administration of his latest territorial acquisition—the island of Cyprus—to be anything but an easy task. We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived in Bombay from Cyprus, that the population there are discontented with our rule. They affirm that they would prefer the old lax system of the Turks to our half military and half civil method of administering justice. There was nearly an outbreak the other day on the occasion of two Cypriot priests, who had been committed to prison for some trivial offence, having their hair cropped in accordance with the custom prevailing in England. This, it seems, is about the greatest indignity that can be offered to an ecclesiastic of the Greek church, and when the two reverend gentlemen emerged from "durance vile," minus their flowing beards, and silky, if dirty hair, there was a howl of indignation from one end of the island to the other. Meetings were held and committees were formed—these adjuncts of English civilization the Cypriots have taken to kindly—and telegrams by the score were flashed to the Queen, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Mr. John Bright, the Sultan, and everybody else of note or notoriety in Europe. Eventually the people were quieted down. There is also a famine in Cyprus. The crops have proved a failure, and British rule and scarcity have consequently and unfortunately come together. Moreover, the posts of district commissioners throughout the island have been filled by an extensive importation of all the duffers in England. Men with interest, who had failed to pass examinations for the army and for the Civil Service, younger sons with little brains and less money, and hangers on who had been down on the lists for years waiting their turn for some appointment in the gift of a powerful patron, were shipped off by the score. The result is that there is not a really capable man or anybody accustomed to hard work in the whole Government service of the island. Under such circumstances injustice, maladministration, and discontent follow as a matter of course.

ON the recommendation of the Army Commission an endeavour is to be made by means of pensions and gratuities to get rid of all the existing native officers and non-commissioned officers of the reduced Madras regiments. Only efficient privates will be transferred from the disbanded to the remaining regiments. This to some extent will remedy the block in promotion which resulted when the last reduction took place in the coast army. As regards the excessive number of old and worn-out men in the Bombay and Madras armies, the difficulty of getting such men passed as unfit for service by the medical committees appointed to that duty, is the chief reason why they continue to remain on the strength of their corps. Commanding officers are continually sending up men of long service before a medical board, and numbers of such sepoys themselves annually ask for their discharge upon pension ; but the doctors are most difficult to satisfy, and it is seldom that they will pass a man unless he is actually unfit to carry his rifle. The difficulty with native officers is to get them to consent to go at all. The difference between pay and pension is so great that they hang on as long as they can dyeing their hair black, affecting a smart and juvenile appearance, and taking the greatest care of themselves. Such men are, of course, quite unfit to stand the hardships of active service, and measures should be taken to draft them into reserve battalions under the system prevailing under old John Company.

THE French military authorities are at present paying great attention to the question of infantry equipments. Reforms are being continually instituted, the last order having reference to the entrenching tools with which corps are to be provided. From a recent Ministerial decision we learn that each company will be supplied with altogether, forty eight implements (axes, picks, shovels, and so on), eight of which are to be carried by men of the company, and forty by a mule belonging to the company. The thirteen sappers attached to the regiment carry each a tool ; while in the regimental wagon there will be twenty axes, twenty-five picks, fifty shovels, twenty bill-hooks, four saws, three nippers, and forty spare handles. Each regiment will therefore have, including the implements belonging to its companies, 1,071 tools always at hand, among which there will be 650 shovels, 265 picks, sixty-two axes, seventeen saws, twenty bill hooks, and three nippers. During the course of the Afghan campaign the Pioneer regiments of the Bengal Army proved of the greatest value. They are as well provided as sappers with entrenching and road-making tools, and literally they bridged the armies from the Indus to Kandahar and from the Kurrum to Kabul, pioneering the advance in fighting as well as in hard work. The 23rd Pioneers the other day, for instance, distinguished themselves greatly in front of Kabul, where they cast aside their picks and shovels to chase with their bayonets the Amir's mutinous troops from the strong positions which the latter had taken up.

AN Earl of Derby has almost come to be looked upon as a *sine qua non* of a Conservative Ministry, and the late Earl was one of the most Conservative of the whole race. Conservatism is not, however hereditary, and, while Earl Stanley in the House of Commons, the present Lord Derby often cast his undoubted influence in the Liberal scale. His connection with the Beaconsfield Ministry was only short lived ; and the reason of his breaking that connection is now a matter of history. The tendencies of the present Earl of Derby are undoubtedly Liberal ; and in the event of the formation of a coalition Ministry—than which there are many more unlikely things—we should not be surprised to have Lord Derby as Premier. The salvation of the Liberal party would, as our London correspondent said in his letter which we published yesterday, be the resuscitation of that old Whig party which Beaconsfield claims to have annihilated ; and of this Whig party, there is no man more likely to gain the respect and confidence of his whole following than the Earl of Derby. That the visit of the Marquis of Hartington to Knowsley, as suggested in the telegram which we publish elsewhere, is of political importance there can be no doubt, and the publication of this movement on the part of his Lordship must be considered as a piece of very wise electioneering diplomacy.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT 26.

A DISCUSSION has recommenced here as to the advisability of making a railway through Turkey in Asia to the head of the Persian Gulf. The controversy was begun by Mr Hamilton Lang and continued by Sir Henry Tyler, who, besides being an authority on railways, has also a practical knowledge of Turkey and the construction of roads there. Mr. Lang advocates a line from Tripoli on the Syrian coast to Aleppo and thence to the Persian Gulf ; but as this is too vast a scheme and would frighten people, he would begin by constructing only the portion from Tripoli to Aleppo. Sir Henry Tyler's favourite route is by Constantinople across Asia Minor, and this he calls "the ultimate railway route between England and India." He compares a line from Tripoli to Aleppo in order to reach the Persian Gulf to travelling from London to York, as the best means of reaching Milford Haden, but he does not object to an alternative route from Aleppo to the Persian Gulf, as giving an important saving in time and distance between England and India, and an invaluable strategic line through Turkey in Asia. The one point of agreement between Mr. Lang and Sir Henry is that they both advocate a beginning to be made somehow, pending the construction of a great railway with subscribed capital. Mr. Lang's notion is that as the grand and vast schemes are as yet impracticable, time should not be thrown away in discussing them ; but that a start should be made, and one section, however small, be finished and made to pay, before another is begun. This is the plan for which I have always contended, and there is no doubt that it will have to be adopted if only because funds will never be obtained for any of the "comprehensive" schemes which are patronised by men like the Duke of Sutherland, and also by great financiers and engineers. Sir Henry Tyler equally sees that the grand schemes will have to wait an indefinite time, but his notion of gradual progress is not that one section of a line should be entirely made and then opened, but that the *whole* of it should be partially made and then left for the auspicious time when rails could be laid

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

THE KHYBER COLUMN.

THE ATTACK ON ALI KHEYL.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Khyber column has been ordered not to advance further at present.

The attack on Ali Kheyl took place at dawn on the 14th inst. The enemy were repulsed with very heavy loss. Our own loss was six wounded.

A rumour was circulated yesterday that, consequent on the Amir's principal officers being found deeply implicated in the massacre of the Embassy, General Roberts had telegraphed for permission to hang a few of them and to imprison the Amir himself.

THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Viceroy starts down hill on the 4th November for Calcutta.

REST CAMPS FOR TROOPS.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

LAHORE RAILWAY STATION BLOCKED.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following :—

Rest camps have been opened from Lakki between Kurrachee and Sukkur, and another opened from Khanpur between Multan and Rohri, for troops arriving from Bombay, &c.

The transport arrangements on the Punjab Northern State Railway is very bad. Five hundred wagons containing military stores and live stock have been blocking the Lahore railway station.

Obstruction will probably increase owing to fresh transport demand.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE DADUR-SUKKUR RAILWAY.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple passed yesterday with an engine over fifteen miles of the new railway towards the Bolan Pass.

REMOVAL OF THE RESTRICTION ON "SPECIALS."

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The restriction regarding non-combatant correspondents accompanying the column is removed. Press correspondents must provide their own transport and pay for any forage or rations drawn from the Commissariat Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LORD DERBY AND THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Marquis of Hartington will pay a visit to Lord Derby at his mansion at Knowsley on the occasion of his (Lord Hartington's) electoral visit to Lancashire.

The *Daily News* regards this as evidence that Lord Derby has joined the Liberal party.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In consequence of the representations made by the Great Powers Greece has agreed to continue negotiations respecting her frontier question.

ZULU AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Latest advices from the Cape state that the South African Press are discontented with Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement of affairs in Zululand.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The State elections have been carried by the Republicans by an increased majority in Ohio and Iowa.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been active.

Fair Dholleras	5¼

In the Manchester market there has been a good enquiry but business checked by firmness of holders.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	84
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	52.
Oriental Bank shares	£20
Hongkong & Shanghai shares	£36

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt and £175,000 has been withdrawn for North America.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Oct. 16, 6-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Hindustan from China arrived.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 16.

CANNANORE, 4 p.m.—Weather clear ; wind W. Fall of rain 4 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind N. W. 5 ; thermometer 86 ; barometer 29·900.

MANGALORE, (15th) 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S. E. 8. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-42 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind E. ; thermometer 86 ; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear ; wind N. W. light ; thermometer 83.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·859
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·4
Relative Humidity of Air	·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do.	76·8
General Direction of Wind	N, NNW, N, NE, ESE, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179 [N.W, NE]

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3 32d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7 32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	2·14¾	,,

It is proposed to have the new Prince's Dock lighted by the electric light ; and a trial of the light was made yesterday evening under the direction of Mr. F. Fisher, Agent of the Electric Light Company of India. A single candle fixed on the top of the great 100-ton crane, at a height of a hundred feet above the quay, illuminated the whole dock and quays, and demonstrated clearly to the satisfaction of Mr. Geo. Ormiston, Engineer to the Por. Trust, and Captain Morland, Port Officer, who were present, that a few such lights placed here and there would have a much more satisfactory effect than a great number of gas lamps. It is calculated, we believe, that one light can be kept burning for eight hours every night at a total cost of about eighty rupees a month.

A RATHER nice point has been raised as to the liability of the tea-planters to pay licence tax. The procedure differs in Bengal and the North West Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ruled, in accordance with the practice prevailing in Bengal, that tea-planters are agriculturists, that the manufacture of tea is a process incidental to their occupation as agriculturists, and that as they pay the local rates under the Act of 1878, they are not liable to payment of the licence tax as manufacturers. Under this ruling also, any moneys which may have been hitherto paid by tea-planters will be refunded.

A MADRAS paper states that the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, has received a requisition for hands, such as station masters, signallers, clerks, &c., from the Agent of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway. The call for volunteers has, however, not been answered with alacrity, though the Secretary of the Madras Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association has the names of a number of ex-employés of the local railway entered on his register book.

THE *Statesman* publishes a curious story, for the truth of which it does not vouch, but which it states "is made very positively by one who has exceptionally good means of obtaining information." The statement is that, not long ago—since the Treaty of Gandamack was concluded—a Turkish embassy was sent to Kabul through Herat, and that the object of this embassy was to warn Yakub Khan to beware of the English, and advise him to keep on good terms with Russia.

DOUBTS are entertained in some quarters as to the reality of the professions of friendship by the Khyber chiefs. It is stated in Calcutta that the Khan of Lalloora submitted to the Political Agent at Dhakka on the 3rd instant, but not until he had been assured the Amir had come in to the English camp in the Logar Valley. The next day the Governor of Jallalabad came in and professed friendship, and that he was acting under orders to assist us in every way. The story at Basawal is that the Amir at first sent orders to the Mohmundes to resist any advance by every means in their power, but subsequently he cancelled these instructions, and sent word to the Lalpura Khan, that to resist the British would be to utterly ruin him, the Amir.

A NEW system of manufacturing gas for lighting purposes is being attempted to be introduced at Calcutta by a Mr. Breck, who has a patent for making gas from mineral and vegetable oil and from oilseeds. Mr. Breck's apparatus consists of a pair of iron retorts, heated by a furnace (in which, if coal should be too dear, wood can be burned), a washer, and a holder of the usual description. As there are no impurities, such as ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, to be got rid of, lime purifiers are unnecessary. The retorts are connected with each other, and the gas from the oil or oilseeds passes from end to end of both in being carbonised. The process is so simple that a native *mistri* can work it, all he has to do being to keep up a good fire. The gas produced is said to be a fixed permanent gas, and not to be confounded with the gas made from gasoline by an air-gas apparatus. The process, which is carried on in the ordinary way apart from the building to be lighted, is said to be quite as safe as an ordinary coal-gas work. It is claimed for this oil-gas that it possesses an illuminating power treble that of gas made from Indian coal, and that therefore the space occupied by the works and the necessary piping is much less than is required for making coal-gas. Mr. Breck professes to produce more light with a small burner passing only 1 to 1½ cubic feet of gas per hour, than the ordinary burner does, which consumes five cubic feet per hour. And the cost of the gas in Calcutta, for 25 lights, burning six hours per night, for one month, is said to be—

45 Gallons of Oil at 8 annas per gallon	Rs. 22 8 0
4½ cwt. of Coal	,, 2 8 0
Labour	,, 9 0 0
Total per mensem	Rs. 34 0 0

Peterhoff, the Viceroy's residence at Simla, has been fitted with apparatus for burning the new gas, and one of the Simla hotels is already lighted by it.

THE *Englishman* does not entertain a very favourable opinion of the attempt which is being made by Mr Buck and his assistant, Mr. Fuller, under the Government of the North West Provinces, to improve the system of agriculture of the district. Our contemporary remarks :—That the cultivators detest innovation as such, though, to please those in authority they will allow them to play at instructing them ; that they know thoroughly the capabilities of the soil which their race has been cultivating for centuries, and the best methods of utilizing those capabilities with the capital at their disposal ; and that methods which European farmers can profitably employ are entirely unsuited to the circumstances of a small cultivator on the banks of the Ganges,—no one who considers the case dispassionately can fail to see. A department of the State which is chiefly kept up to teach people what they will not learn, and what would be of no value to them if learnt, can clearly serve no useful purpose, though it may furnish readers of the *Gazette* with something more entertaining than Price-lists and Bills for the regulation of hackney carriages. We can only console ourselves for the waste of public money that is being incurred by the certainty that the department will soon prove the futility of its efforts, and that the example will deter Government for at least one generation from entertaining such expensive hobbies. And there are indications that the end is approaching. The department which at first scorned anything below an American plough, or a patent winnowing machine has now turned to the other end and begun to compose primers. The *reductio ad absurdum* cannot be far off. Mr. Fuller, the Assistant Director, the author of the first primer, urges that "many *facts* in agriculture are already well known to the cultivator, but of the *reasons* he is totally ignorant." We entirely agree in the truth of this profound remark, but we fail to see in it any justification for the issue of a primer. The Bengal ryot is no schoolboy, for instance, of the presence of milk in the cocoanut, but, like many persons unconnected with the cultivation of this fruit, he is unable to explain how the milk got into the cocoanut. Similarly, the youth of England are taught by tradition to attribute to elderly females a special dexterity in the absorption of the contents of eggs by suction. Now no one believes that this gift is the result of any intimate acquaintance with the science of pneumatics ; yet no stronger illustration can be employed to describe arrogance of assumption, or futility of design, than to suggest that it resembles an effort to improve the proficiency of these old ladies in this particular pursuit. To our mind Mr. Fuller's attempt to teach Indian ryots agriculture by primers is quite as unnecessary, and quite as hopeless.

A "NATIVE correspondent" writing to a Madras paper on the subject of the admission of natives to the Civil Service, asks :—"(1.) What do the bulk of the native Indian population think of the contemplated change in the administration ? and (2.) How will they like the appointment of their own countrymen to the higher posts, such as Collectors and Judges ? We fear the replies to these questions (if true ones can at all be obtained) will not be particularly pleasing either to the projectors and promoters of the scheme, or to those likely to profit by the new arrangements. Though ourselves belonging to the 'educated native' class, and yielding to none in affection and good wishes for it, we fear we cannot bring ourselves to say that we honestly believe we are fit to govern—to do justice to appointments such as those into the hands of whose holders the destinies of whole provinces are committed. Besides, there is, as we know only too well, an inherent dislike on the part of the average Hindu to have his claims adjudicated upon by any of his compatriots in Government service—an invariable and unmistakable preference for an English official. Of course there are many exceptions that go only to prove this rule ; but the fact nevertheless remains—and it is one equally startling and unpleasant—that the great mass of our native population do not wish, and will not like, to have native civilians."

A PRETTY sharp touch of cholera has broken out at Mardan ; fourteen cases appearing somewhat suddenly last week among the native community.

In an article on the present condition of Upper Burma and our future policy regarding King Theebaw's dominions, the *Pioneer* remarks :—The Burmese Government is one that the Government of India may either let altogether alone and ignore, or conquer and improve off the face of nature. But the middle course had ceased to be possible. To treat a State at the mercy of a brutal and untrustworthy savage as a political organisation side by side with our own, was to operate on a fiction which there was no motive for keeping up. In the absence of diplomatic intercourse with native Burma, the risks of being involved in a regular war are much lessened. Even if trouble ensues on the frontier, it will be open to the British Government to content itself with keeping off intruders from our territory, making an example of them to deter their friends from courting the same fate in turn. But nothing the Burmese can do now will render it incumbent on the British Government, as a question of honour, to send forward a regular expedition and attack the capital. There will be excuses enough for that line of action no doubt, if it comes to be thought desirable in itself. But the Indian authorities are far more completely the masters of the situation than they were while an Embassy remained at Mandalay ; and—while other and more important conflicts are occupying public attention—it is best perhaps to let the affairs of Burma be quiet for a while. On the other hand, it is true that a British community finds its prosperity seriously impaired by the negative result of the troubles in native Burma. The trade of Rangoon is paralysed, and the merchants are all eager for the one solution of the difficulty which promises them a permanent commerce—the complete conquest and annexation of Burma. It remains to be seen whether they will appeal with any success to the spirit of aggressive philanthropy at home.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "Nineteenth Century" writes as follows :—War, which is always a disaster, would be doubly so for Russia at the present moment. We have scarcely done with a terrible campaign, and we are still bleeding from the wounds we have received. Not only are our military forces disorganised and all our available capital absorbed by our third Eastern Loan, but, what is still more important, all reform movements will be again stopped. The Government, giving way before the gradually-increasing pressure of public opinion, and, spurred on by the Nihilist propaganda, has put into motion a series of great political reforms. Scarcely had the programme of a constitution been sketched out, and the country had begun to breathe again like a wrecked man just reaching the shore, when this Russo-German scare cropped up. At the moment when this first quarrel appeared about made up we must attack Austria on account of the occupation of Novi-Bazar. But just where our quarrelsome spirit changes its character for madness is in the desire we have of now attacking England. And this is the burden at the present moment of several organs of the Russian Press with reference to the massacre in Afghanistan. It is difficult to find words emphatic enough to express one's reprobation at this. What must be thought in the civilised world of our morose character, of our quarrelsome spirit, and of our insatiable thirst for aggrandisement and conquest ? To brandish the sword without drawing it from the scabbard is a puerility which only renders a great nation despicable. What is the use of all this blustering if after all we are only to attend to our own affairs ? And the work we have to do is enormous. It is so complicated and important that the friends of peace need not tremble. We shall not trouble to disturb it. Between the cup and the lips the distance is great. All this excitement against the foreigner has attained fantastic proportions at the very moment when we have so much to do at home. The attention of the public being drawn beyond the frontiers, we have lost sight of the Nihilist propaganda ; and, with the exception of a few rather formidable fires, nothing further has taken place. For the first time for long months has an appearance of interior peace extended itself over our terrorised country.

HEROISM shows itself in many forms. The soldier who volunteers for a "forlorn hope," or snatches a fearful glory at the cannon's mouth, has often no better claims to the name of hero than the unrecognised sufferer in private life who has earned the title by some noble effort of self-sacrifice of which the world knows not. But while the country rings with the achievements of the former, the latter class too often have their reward simply in the consciousness of having done their duty. It is seldom, indeed, that a more touching story has been told than that which is made known by the report of one of Her Majesty's inspectors of workshops. It chanced that a father and his boy were both employed in a Birmingham factory. One day the lad was caught in the machinery, whirled round, mangled and almost torn to pieces. He was dying when rescued, and could just manage to utter one sentence before yielding up his life. The boy's words were "Don't let my father see me." As they left his lips he died. The poor lad knew the agony it would cause his parent to see his crushed and shapeless form, and begged with his last breath that his parent might be spared. There is a poem in those words of the lowly Birmingham factory lad—"Don't let my father see me."

THE "Jesmes" of the London weekly press publishes the following :—"The country will learn with intense satisfaction that the Duke of Connaught has expressed an earnest desire to be permitted to take active service with the army in Afghanistan. His Royal Highness has fortified his claim by the not illogical contention that the sons of other monarchs are permitted to enter the field, and he has pleaded his services rendered in the Franco-German campaign by the son of the Emperor of Germany and again in the Russo-Turkish campaign by the Czarewich. But the Queen will admit no arguments of the kind, however earnestly (and they *have* been most earnestly) advanced. Her Majesty, therefore, declines in the most positive manner to sanction the laudable wish of her gallant soldier son, and indeed, has supplemented her refusal with what, under the circumstances, amounts virtually to a command to the Duke to remain at his post in England, Although Prince Arthur's request is clearly not one that could be entertained, yet it is impossible not to respect and admire the heroic aspiration which has dictated it." The Drury Lane egg merchant, who thus assumes such an intimate knowledge of all the affairs of the Royal Household is such a character as only a Thackeray could do full justice to.

A CALCUTTA paper announces that Mr. Arthur Sketchley, whom most of our readers may remember is the author of those clever little volumes entitled Mrs. Brown at Paris, &c., intends paying that city a visit, and may be expected in another month or so. He purposes giving some readings from his own writings and supplementing them with selections from Falstaff's most prominent scenes in character. The English press speak very highly of Arthur Sketchley's ability to amuse an audience, and he will no doubt meet with a fair share of support. We should like to see him in Bombay.

MR. FAWCETT will contribute to the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article entitled 'the New Departure in Indian Finance,' in which, referring to the admissions recently made by the highest officials as to the critical nature of the present financial condition of India, he describes the very serious perils which will be brought upon India if it should become necessary to impose additional taxation in that country.

MR. SWINBURNE'S long-promised 'Study of Shakespeare in Three Periods' is now in the press, and will be issued shortly. It is according to the *Athenæum*, the most complete piece of analysis Mr. Swinburne has yet achieved.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the office of the company, yesterday, at 3 p.m. (Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the chair), at which the following special resolutions, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 25th ultimo, were carried and confirmed *nem con* :—

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, "that article 56 of the articles of association of the company be cancelled and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—' The minimum number of directors (who shall always be shareholders of the company) shall be three, and the maximum number shall be seven, and such minimum or maximum shall always include one of the partners or members for the time being, resident in Bombay of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., of that place merchants and nothing herein contained shall extend to limit or prevent any other member for the time being of that firm or any person or persons empowered to act or sign for that firm from being a director or directors of the company.' "

Proposed by K. R. Cama, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Mayhew, that articles 80 and 81 of the articles of association of the company be cancelled and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

" 80.—The said Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., of whatever member or firm of firms may for the time being consist and such person or persons as may from time to time be empowered to act and sign for the firm while and by reason of their so acting and signing shall be the secretaries and managers of the company, and the business thereof shall be carried on by them in Bombay in the name of the company, and all policies, contracts, matters and things which shall be entered into, executed, taken or done by the secretaries and managers on behalf of the company shall be expressed to be entered into, executed or done by them as such, and half of the company in both or either of those capacities and all receipts and discharges signed by them shall be good and sufficient to all intents and purposes and the secretaries and managers shall out of the moneys which shall come to their hands in the management and proper disbursements in carrying on the business of the company and shall cause proper accounts to be kept of all transactions of the company and shall once in every year settle and adjust such accounts with the board and auditors and shall submit to every yearly meeting all the returns and statements required by the Act under which the company is registered to be audited and signed as the Act requires.

" 81.—The secretaries and managers shall have the custody and use subject to the control of the board of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Cullian Peroj, that article 84 of the articles of association be rescinded and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

" The secretaries shall be allowed a commission of five per cent. on the amount of all sums actually received by them as premiums paid on any policy or policies of insurance issued by them, and a monthly office allowance, the amount whereof shall be from time to time fixed by the board, as a remuneration for all trouble and expenses, except books, stationery, printing, stamps, petty disbursements, and law charges that may be incurred ; and such commission shall be adjusted half yearly, and shall be deducted by the secretaries from any funds in their hands belonging to the company."

Proposed by Mr. Charles H. B. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. Borjorjee Hormusjee Hadowna, that article 9 of the articles of association of the company be cancelled and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

" The directors may before recommending any dividend set aside out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies or for equalising dividends, and also such sum as they may think fit for bonuses as well to shareholders introducing or influencing business to the company as to brokers and generally to any person or persons introducing or influencing business as aforesaid and the directors may invest the sum to set apart as a reserve fund upon such Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in loans to or deposits at interest with Banks as they may think fit."

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Headache and Depression of spirits.—Whenever there is any excess of bile, or when that secretion does not naturally pass from the liver, it enters the circulation, vitiates the blood, and gives rise to headache, sickness, weariness, and depression of spirits. This evil is readily corrected by a few doses of these Pills which work a speedy cure without creating nausea, or weakening the stomach —consequences too frequently entailed by the administration of purgatives. Holloway's Pills stimulate only by purifying and strengthen. They improve the appetite, cleanse the palate, and invigorate the stomach. These Pills act as the most successful alteratives, effecting a silent but certain change for the better in every organ which has become disordered either through luxurious living or other causes. 16.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GENERAL ROBERTS'S VISIT TO THE BALA HISSAR.

THE following is the full text of the *Pioneer's* "Special Correspondent's" account of the first visit of General Roberts and a portion of the British troops to the scene of the massacre of the Embassy :—

To-day Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff visited the Bala Hissar and the ruins of the British Residency. His escort consisted of four companies 72nd Highlanders and 14th Bengal Lancers. Five minutes' ride from the camp brought us under the walls of the Bala Hissar at a point where they are crowned by the Amir's palace, which is seen to better class of native houses fitted with glass windows, and in their ways Europeanised. The wall of the Bala Hissar is here 40 feet high, and is of great thickness, being built, in the usual native way, of small sun-dried bricks. One company of the 72nd Regiments sent up over the Bala Hissar path, the rest of the force of which are very restless ; and the Lancers were left guarding the road outside. A narrow street leading from the gate was followed, and a zigzag was made until a small open square was gained, where six field pieces and as many mountain guns were parked. This was part of the artillery quarters, and a few gunners with a trumpeter were standing near the guns. The men were in uniform and looked like dirty coolies. They saluted as Sir Frederick Roberts rode on, and the trumpet welcomed him by blowing monotonously for several minutes upon his instrument.

It must be more than thirty-five years since British infantry marched through the filthy streets of this much-talked-of capital ; and our only regret was that they had now enter d it so peacefully. Sir Frederick Roberts was accompanied by the Mustaufi Wasir and Daood Shah, the Commander-in-Chief ; and after looking at the guns, turned back, and taking a side turning, proceeded along a narrow lane for the rising ground on which the ruins of the British Residency stand. On riding up to this a good view over the city was obtained. The Residency was a large building with a courtyard 30 yards square inside, and was flanked on the north and south. On the east it was divided from the Guides' quarters by a lane eight feet wide, and we passed along this. The walls within which our brave men were killed are still standing, scarred with bullet marks in all directions. The Residency and servants' quarters were quite at best buildings, and in the latter were few marks of fighting, although a huge gap in the wall facing the arsenal showed where the gate had been blown in. The arsenal is in the upper Bala Hissar and commanded the buildings below it. Just at the south end of the Residency the lane opens out, and in the space thus formed we found two graves rudely marked by stones at the head. They were close to the edge of the precipitous hill-side, from which we looked down upon a deep ravine and the Kabul river. Through a door in the wall which had been blocked by rubbish, led us into the Residency, and from the courtyard we could form an idea of the final struggle. To the south overlooking the Kabul plain were the rooms occupied by Sir Louis Cavagnari, a two-storied building with its back to the wall and apparently still standing intact. It was uninjured save that every scrap of furniture, carpets, hangings, even the pegs from the walls, had been carried away. At the northern end of the building, which stood a high building, off the roof of which a hot fire had been directed at the unfortunates. The three outer walls were still standing, but beneath these was a mass of debris, in front of which was a pile of half-charred logs where the bodies had been burned. Beneath the rubbish two bodies, those of Cavagnari and Kelly, were said by the Kotwal to lie, and excavations are to be made. The fire kindled by the mutineers did its work thoroughly at the northern end, but did not touch the southern one of his *dahs* from the window pierced by our men in the upper walls, for their musketry fire, are still visible. In many places bloodstains are met with, and in one small room, where perhaps a few brave men were shut in, was found a heap of fetid bones and a pile of fire, in which other bones were lying. Two holes, big enough for a man to pass through, are pierced in the eastern wall of the courtyard which abutted on the houses, and which would give good shelter to the attacking party. Through these it is believed a great body of the mutineers made a rush as built marks are plentiful, and they were evidently fired on from the roof by our men. Once inside, the place could be fired in a moment. Not a single article of any description was found in the Residency ; the loot was complete. We afterwards visited the Amir's palace where we found Cavagnari's visiting diary. To-morrow, Sunday, there is to be a parade of all troops, and a procession will go through the Bala Hissar. Two regiments will take up quarters in it afterwards. Three men have died in hospital from wounds received at Charasia. All is quiet.

ORGANISATION OF THE AVENGING FORCE AND ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBES *EN ROUTE*.

THE following letter on the above subjects is from the *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent with General Roberts's force :—

"Sir Frederick Roberts works with the energy of a dozen men. I ascribe to him the present forward state of the preparations for the advance, and the success with which the difficulties of a most inefficient and unorganized transport have been overcome.

"Colonel McGregor has been to Kurrum and his presence there has been coincident with a marked acceleration in the advance of troops and stores.

"As usual, the sick carriage was to the very last employed on any and every purpose but its proper one, consequently there has been no time to teach the men their proper duties. For the first time, perhaps, in India an attempt is being made to organize an ambulance corps on the lines of the army hospital corps as at home, thanks to Sir Frederick Roberts, who is far in advance of most combatant officers in recognizing the importance of an efficient sick transport. He has aided the department in every way he can. But unfortunately many are so wedded to old fashioned notions that they cannot believe in anything of worth existing outside regimentalism. By a wretched mistake nearly one half the sick carriage of the column has been lost to it ; one hundred and twenty pairs of camel kajawahs for the sick, which had been specially ordered up by the General, were left at Buldeokhkeyl, and the fact was not reported till too late. One hundred and twenty picked camels coming up for those wretched doolies, and driving them before us, is the sight which the people of India is the cry, and so the sick carriage is reduced one half. The doolies, of course, will be able to manage somehow. But for the sick and wounded, if there are many, it will be a terrible business. Had they been engineer, park, or artillery stores they would not have been touched ; but that medical arrangements are of equal importance is not clear to every one.

"As you are already aware, Baker is at Kushi and has with him F. A. R. H. A., 2 Mountain Batteries, the 12th Lancers, and the 14th Bengal Cavalry, the 72d Highlanders, 92nd Highlanders, the 23rd Pioneers, the 5th Goorkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry ; No. 7 Company Sappers are also at Kushi. The 28th Native Infantry, 67th, 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry, 5th Gurkha reserve ammunition, Field Hospital Ambulance corps and treasure are expected to reach there by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

"The force is in fair health and in splendid spirits at the hope of having a good set-to with the Afghans. General Baker has reconnoitred on to Gargoon Shahr and found no traces of the enemy. The inhabitants promised to collect any amount of supplies, but it is doubtful if they will keep all their promises. Their attitude is more one of terrified toleration than anything else. The attack on the telegraph party was a serious business. The party were out contrary to orders and had but a very small escort. The moment the shooting began the whole of the moment six sowars and thirty workmen were slaughtered.

"In Khoi, Moollah Adyar and certain Mullicks are preaching a *jehad*. Bands of armed men carrying flags are marching about the country, but as yet they have not given us any trouble. Yoon Jan Khan, the Afghan Governor of Khost, has gone to Kabul through the Mongul country. Wazeer Shah Mahommed and Mustanfi Habiboola Khan, who constituted the mission from Yakub to General Roberts, have returned bearing important letters. It is believed they wished to delay the advance, but beyond the delay owing to difficulty of transport there will be none in the advance

"I must not forget to note the admirable efforts made by the 14th Lancers to reach the front. They marched without transport, carrying ten days' provisions and their kits, &c., on their horses, the men marching beside them. There is no doubt that the physique of the regiment quite equals the *morale* which inspired the above effort. They are a splendid corps."

LOWER BURMA.

V.

THE administration of British Burma, since the province was acquired by England, has been carried on under the Government of India, and has hitherto proved most successful : and this province may be considered justly as the most paying of all Lord Dalhousie's annexations. Rangoon (I believe properly Yandoon) the capital of the province, is the head-quarters of the local Government, and of the General Officer Commanding the troops in the province, and it is also the seat of a Bishopric both of the Protestant Church of England, and of the Catholic Church of Rome. The civil service of the province is kept up on administrative details prior to January 1862, when the province was originally placed under one ruler styled "Chief Commissioner ;" but a few remarks may suffice to show how rapid has been its progress under the enlightened rule of Great Britain. In 1857, or about five years after the annexation of Pegu, the province began to pay its expenses, although it laboured under many disadvantages. Trade also began at this time to expand very rapidly, more especially the rice trade, and it has steadily continued to expand and probably attained its maximum during the famine season of 1877-78 in South India. In the year 1862, the quantity of rice exported was 277,963 tons ; ten years after it rose to 700,784 tons, or nearly two-thirds more than in 1862, and it most probably exceeded a million tons in 1877 78. It is not likely that this article of export will decrease much, as new markets will spring up ; now that so many mills for cleaning and producing white rice have been established, this will find its way in large quantities for many years to come to places formerly supplied from this province. The gross value of the commerce by sea and land, which in 1855 was nearly £5,000,000, rose in 1865 to £10,509,000, in 1872-3 to £13,915,841, and for 1876-77 to about, I believe, £16 00,000. The area of land under cultivation, in 1862-63 was 1,629,956 acres, and in 1872-73 it had risen to 2,2 3,639, or nearly 35 per cent. in ten years, and the average under cultivation has steadily increased ever since. Waste land is granted free of rent on 30 years settlement by leases, and the remainder under annual assessment. The present Chief Commissioner has, it is believed, been making considerable changes in the land revenue system which will still further increase the receipts from this source. The land revenue settlement in the province had been up till very recently 20 per cent. of the gross produce payable to Government in cash, at the rates of the price of grain in the district in which the land was situated, but in actual practice the demand has been considerably less, and the same area of uncultivable forest land. A few tracts of this forest land have been reserved by Government, but there are no other estates of any kind in British Burma.

The police force holds a very important place in its administration, with its 1,000 miles of frontier to guard ; a frontier, too, which has towards the east many wild and excitable tribes, who are likewise in their manners, and predatory in their habits. The police are recruited from the indigenous inhabitants, almost entirely. The Buddhists number three-fourths of the entire force. Europeans and Indians constitute the remaining fourth. The police required for seaport towns, where the population is much mixed, and for jail guards, are Indians. The criminal work throughout the province is carried out by the people of the country themselves. The Rangoon police force has lately been greatly improved, both in physique, and as regards clothing ; they were not long ago a very poor lot, but the present head of the local Government has been able to obtain a larger grant of money from the Government of India for the up-keep of the Town Police ; hence the improvement. The frontier police are recruited on the spot from villages in the neighbourhood of the police stockades. In many places the service is semi-military, and the force might properly be styled a militia force. This method of recruiting locally is rendered absolutely necessary from the unhealthy and difficult country of the frontier. In British Burma, crimes have certainly been plentiful, more abundant, indeed, when compared with the population, than in most Indian provinces. The crimes are chiefly those of a violent nature, such as murder, dacoity, robbery by five or more persons. With regard to murder, the people have been classed as having a strong homicidal tendency, as less than one-third of the murders are committed for gain, while the remainder are committed by that very old "green-eyed monster," jealousy of reference to women, and some few are attributable to personal animosity. Every writer on Burma and the Burmese with whom I have any acquaintance has stated that the Burmese and Arakanese are passionate and impulsive ; and there is in every house that ready weapon for a passionate man, the *dah*, which varies in size and shape from over 2 feet in length and 4 inches in breadth, to 9 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth, but all with heavy thick backs, some straight, some curved, and some rather triangular in shape. They are well made, and many have handsome scabbards, on which much skill and taste have been expended ; they are generally kept bright and sharp, and in the hand of an angry man, under the influence of uncontrolled passion, one of these often proves fatal to life. These *dahs* are used for every purpose, from murders, felling trees, and bamboo splitting, to skinning fish, or opening an oyster. During later years, however, murders in the province have, on the whole, been less frequent. On consulting some notes, I find that there were 103 in 1870, in 1871 there were 86, and in 1872 there were 76 The numbers have fluctuated considerably since then ; but I think a little more than a year ago, there were a good many.

One of the most extraordinary cases of dacoity that I have heard of was one instigated by a native, who had been a senior inate in Government employ under an Assistant Commissioner. This native considered he had been removed from his situation for some malpractice or other, and who imagined that his removal was due to some representations which the Assistant Commissioner had made regarding these malpractices ; whereas it turned out that the Assistant Commissioner had tried to befriend, thinking at the time that the man had received more than he deserved in the way of punishment. As we shall see the Commissioner was misguided in having taken this man's part. It is thrilling to read the account as first told to me by the late Mr. Shaw, C. I. E., Resident at Mandalay, who at the time he told me the tale, had been Assistant Commissioner of Pagboon as his second in office at Mandalay, and who was also Judge of the mixed Court there. About six o'clock one evening, just about dusk the Assistant Commissioner of Pagboon was sitting with his two friends, in the front verandah of his house, at that outer of the village, engaged in a friendly evening chat, when suddenly four or five men rushed up the steps in their hands, and ran quickly up the steps. The Commissioner, who is a powerful, brave, and resolute man, was in an instant on his feet. Seizing the chair in which he had been sitting almost in an instant he knocked the two foremost men down at the top of the steps, the men following, and all lay in heap at the bottom of the steps. Having gained this temporary advantage the Commissioner made for his bedroom at the side of the house, where he kept as usual a number of weapons, guns, swords, *dahs* and guns. The latter happened on this occasion to be loaded with large shot cartridges, as he had been duck shooting that day. He found the room door closed and fast and on the inside which led him to suspect that there might be more hired assassins inside the room. He at once, however, put his shoulder against the door burst it open, and suddenly found himself face to face with four or five men armed with *dahs*. He had just time to stretch out his hand and clutch one of his *dahs* from the sword rack on the wall of the room ; but while doing so he received from one of the men a blow with a *dah* across his forehead and cheek, which, but for the fact that he wore spectacles, would have spoilt his nose and have lost him an eye. Although blinded by the blood from this wound, he laid about him with his *dah* and well directed cuts with his *dah* that he wounded two men so severely, one across the chest, the other in the neck, whereby his head was half severed from his body, that they, staggering out on the verandah, fell down the steps, to the ground below, and "became as dead men." The other dacoits, who had gone to the front door, ran round to the side verandah steps, and finding their "pals" all of a heap, bloody, and struggling to get away, they made off, leaving the badly wounded men died some days after. The Commissioner, when I asked him about the affair, told me that in the excitement, his face streaming with blood, the handle of his *dah* slippery with the same blood, he quite forgotten that his guns were loaded with large shot cartridges ; and his eye had a peculiar look about it, when he added, "Oh, man, if I had only remembered the guns I could have polished them off." I am glad to say that some months afterwards he captured the instigator of the outrage, the man who had been dismissed, and had hired the ruffian to make away with the Commissioner ; and he was convicted and punished. This was a dacoity of the old stamp, a mixture of personal animosity and the love of gain. "filthy lucre." The sum offered by the principal was, I think, Rs. 150, for a successful assassination. Some curious incidents arose out of this affair, into which, however, it is not my purpose to enter.

The crime of dacoity has been the most serious difficulty with which the Police have had to contend, and very many acts of personal courage have been performed by individual members of the Police, both European and native which, rarely merited the Victoria Cross much more deservedly, than in some instances which shall be nameless. The crime has slowly become modified, owing to police exertions ; in so far, at any rate, that gangs have been broken up, and have been restricted to the frontier mostly. I have exciting accounts of many lying before me now, and the crime has been unfortunately prevalent, on the whole, in spite of all the exertions of the police, which may be found in the Appendix to General Milman's "History of Sonoor Pt's Campaign," published in 1853 and issued some years afterwards in a German translation :—

"The English," (said the Emperor Paul in his

eloquence" and overthrown with a crash when the famine of 1845 thrilled the hearts of statesmen with fear, the ill-omened idol totally disappeared. The Protestant scruples and fears that long resisted Emancipation have never become quite extinct. The dislike to democracy which inspired the Conservatives in 1832 still lingers among us, and is ready to sustain or even assault the prerogatives of the Crown and the prestige of the House of Lords. But the demand of English landowners that foreign corn should be taxed highly or altogether kept out in order that the farmers might be able to pay high rents has disappeared as completely from public affairs as the feudal privileges of the French noblesse. Hence Free Trade and Protection have even at the present day an oldfashioned sound. When we read of the League it almost seems as if some enthusiast of the past had risen from the dead down into the Wardour-street of politics to bring forth an eighteenth century specimen of the public men of that epoch.

The first President—the gentleman who has just died—was a Mr. Smith. Perhaps, without the information, it might not have been difficult to foresee that such a fact was not improbable. We wonder how many chairmen of how many such societies have been Smiths. The history of England without that widespread family might not have been altogether what it has been. Prime Ministers have not come from its ample bosom: but when the hard and sometimes obscure work that is necessary to the making or the marring of Ministers has had to be done the Smith legion has always been ready to hand. It has done the drudgery, has filled committees, has executed secretarial and financial duties, has talked at market-dinners, has held many stout arguments around dinner-tables or in tavern parlours with Brown, Jones, and Robinson, and has come out successful. It is the Smiths who represent the England that one day places or keeps a Conservative Premier in power, and the next day turns him out to make way for a Liberal chief. The essence of the nation might be said to reside in the Smiths. Lord Palmerston remarked that if you wished to know what public opinion was you had better ask "the man with the white hat in the omnibus." We might make another suggestion—to save a general election consult that noun of multitude, Smith. Depend upon it in English politics the Smiths are always on the winning side, and because the side they lean to always wins. As regards the Anti-Corn-Law League, General Thompson, Mr. Charles Villiers, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright were the distinguished leaders, but the work to be done required more than books, more than speeches in Parliament, more than set orations all over the land. If mere argument could have carried the day, Adam Smith widely diffused would have defeated the Protectionists; but something more was required. The truths of Free Trade had to be got into the popular mind by constant iteration; the same ideas had to be used again and again in different words, in different forms, now circulated in pamphlets, now reiterated in orations, now disseminated in handbills, and broadsheets. Not twenty, but nearly a hundred, lecturers had to traverse the country to arouse Englishmen. Before the nation was awake, money had to be found, and Lancashire was full of men like Mr. John Benjamin Smith, who gave eighteenth subscriptions, and time and attention to the great campaign. In later epochs the Birmingham Radicals have tried to reproduce the results of the League. They have the machinery and money enough, and through the touch of a telegraph wire they can get up simultaneous meetings all over the land with cut-and-dry resolutions dictated from the Midland metropolis. The arrangement, however, is too mechanical: it is like a steam engine without the steam; it may be moved by hand power, but a certain deadness attends the result. A few paid clerks and regulation committeemen meet punctually to order for the purpose of representing a city or town in the stirring local gatherings that greeted the delegates of the League when a true popular feeling was at the back of the leaders of the people in that day. There was then no need of carefully organised "Hundreds;" for the electors knew whom to elect without an elaborate machinery invented to tell them what they think. The Liberals then were not puppets, and required no wire-pullers; but were men with strong instincts against the injustice of a tax on bread, and resolved to abolish it, though Sir Robert Peel was returned with an immense majority to uphold the impost. We then saw what a spirited Opposition could do to break down the Parliamentary majority and political resolution of one of the most successful Ministers England ever possessed, leading a splendid Cabinet, and supported by nearly all the rank and wealth of the land.

To judge of the task that lay before the Anti-Corn-Law League when it was founded more than forty years ago we must remember difficulties now almost forgotten. It might be said that when they began their work they had not on their side a single man of Cabinet rank. To be an advocate of the total abolition of the Corn Laws was to be a kind of Pariah in politics, occupying something of the position formerly held in America by the other abolitionists, with Lloyd Garrison at their head. Then the Liberal party, to which the League naturally looked for final victory, was at that time losing popularity every day. Its alliance with O'Connell had estranged English Protestants; its apathy had alienated Radicals; its unfortunate finance had disgusted commercial men; so that the Leaguers were the disowned left wing of a dispirited host led by leaders who had lost the fervour of 1832. Another difficulty awaited the agitators. When they appealed to the people they found the Chartists in possession of the ground. Feargus O'Connor and his blatant allies insisted that the Charter must come first, the repeal of the Corn Laws afterwards, and some early League meetings were actually dispersed by howling Chartist mobs. Lord Melbourne, the Whig Prime Minister, said that "nobody but a madman could propose the total repeal of the duties on corn." Yet the lunatics formed a league which in a few years not only converted the adherents of a moderate duty but the Protectionist chief himself to their "mad" opinions. Before he died, Mr. John Benjamin Smith must have seen many reasons to rejoice that he gave his name from the first to what was then the obscure dream of a few local men. He saw, in 1848, that, while Revolution shook many foreign thrones, English institutions were safe, because the poor were able to command "abundant and untaxed food, no longer leavened by a sense of injustice." This very year, the year of his death, offers as signal an illustration of the wisdom of the League as any that has passed over us since 1846. Our harvests are so deficient that the loss will amount to, it is said, sixty million's worth of food—about one-third of our annual yield. Yet no fear of famine arises to aggravate the national distress. During the past five or six years half of our supply of wheat has come from abroad, so that every second loaf on our tables is contributed by the "foreigner." Had the rains of 1879 occurred in 1839, there would not only have been failing rents all over the land, but fears of riot; everybody would have anticipated gangs of starving men parading our cities demanding bread. Now the golden grain of America, with its farms some fifties square, is poured in; and Russia and Hungary help to feed us. The cant of 1839 was that we should be "inundated" with foreign produce, as if good things could come in too fast. Now we open our ports, we spread our tables, relying on the sun, soil, and toil of countries with larger areas, with a more genial climate, than our own; and we owe the change to the obscure agitators of the name of Smith, who form the rank-and-file of the army of opinion that had Cobden for Commander-in-Chief.

HELIOGRAPH SIGNALLING.—Between Basawal and Peshawur, we are informed by a correspondent of an up-country contemporary, communication is maintained the entire distance by heliograph. On the 28th, the day before the advance on Dakka, a high hill near Lundi Kotal was occupied by a signalling party. The hill is called officially Pisgah. From Pisgah communication is kept up with Dakka and also with Basawal. Dakka cannot communicate direct with Basawal, but has to flash back to Pisgah and from there it is flashed over Dakka, again to Basawal.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF E F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
FOR
CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upward of FIFTY YEARS. Its well-earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the genuine as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.
Purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—
1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.
2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.
3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.
4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth Surrey.
Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.
The *Illustrated London News* says:—
"The 'Family Herald,' that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

THE FAMILY HERALD.
PURE LITERATURE
The *Bookseller* says:—
"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the 'Family Herald.'"

THE FAMILY HERALD.
LEADING ARTICLES AND ESSAYS.
The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

THE FAMILY HERALD.
NOVELS AND TALES.
The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

THE FAMILY HERALD.
ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS
The *Saturday Review* says:—"The Editor is the confident and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

The FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.), or small percentage over the published price, of all colonial Book sellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.
In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, strongly recommended, aperients, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution:—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.
Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.
NOTICE.—Twenty Millions of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red wrappers, with the old DR's head in the centre, and the following testimonials affixed.
*** Agents—Treacher & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, & Poona & Co., Calcutta.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Accredited Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCO AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are the most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozoniser, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens Paris.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inches wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. ADRIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."
No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.
No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.
NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellegherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellegherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Arakari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chilamaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and oack.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damoodah and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rohatino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, La dour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dalhousie.
Dharmsala to Koksur in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—
AGENTS.
Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London.....Gordon and Gotch, 121, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Balchore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street,
ENGRAVERS.)
POONA: East Street
BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, but introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.
JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.
PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street.

SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS.
THORPE & COMPANY.
We have just opened out the latest Novelties.

MODERATE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	2 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"Edinborough" Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	2 12

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	2 0
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	2 0
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	3 8

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four-in-Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	2 8
Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's" Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	1 8
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	2 8
Rich Corded Silk. Plain or Fancy Stripes	3 0
Washing Fancy Colored	Rs. 1 to 1 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs. a.
Black Corded Silk	Re. 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 8
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas
Washing Colored	per doz. 5 0

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	1 12
Silk for Dress	3 8
Cashab, very strong	2 8
Elastic Belts	2 8

COLLARS AND CUFFS.
BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.

Thorpe's Military Stand up	per doz. 5 8
Thorpe's West End	5 8
Thorpe's Shakespeare	5 8
Thorpe's Polo	5 8
Thorpe's Negligé Stand up	5 0
Thorpe's Senate	7 2
Reversible Cuff	10 8
Paper Collars	per doz. 0 10

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	2 8
Full Set	For	set	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5 0

UMBRELLAS.
Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks ..... 11-8 to 12 8
WALKING STICKS.
Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment ..... 1 1 to 2 0

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
HAVE JUST OPENED out a LARGE STOCK of NEW GOODS in every DEPARTMENT specially selected for the present season.
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

"Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with Collar attached	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with Collar attached	5 8	"
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, best quality	5 8	"
All Long Cloth	4 0	"
Best Quality Oxford Cloth, with Collar attached	6 0	"
Fine Spun Silk, neat Patterns, Collar attached	13 8	"
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	9 0	"
" Silk and Wool " "	9 8	"

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr